

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 15, 1861.

NO. 139.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.
A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.
J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.
Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.
Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS, FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDON, 1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds, Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXCEUTIONS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLES SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c. Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFFS REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—40 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, at Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky. Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PRATHER & SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
AND LADIES FURS,
429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Oct. 24, 1860-w&twf.

LAW NOTICE.

CLAY & MONROE.
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860-w&twf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.
Jan. 5, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Oct. 28, 1855.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner.
Aug. 29, 1860-tf.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY **E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.**
His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient without danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will speak for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1855.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost, Wholesale or Retail.
July 13, 1860-by.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.
SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owen turnpike road. For particulars apply to
R. C. STEELE.
August 8-tf.

Telegraph Office Removed.
THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.
Jan. 7-tf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at
J. H. GRAY & TODD'S.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.
Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.
Jan. 4-w&twf.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Cambrics, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.
No FRY NO SALE.
Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860-tf.

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART,
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House),
Frankfort, Kentucky.
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.
AMBIOTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,
of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of art, and on moderate terms.
He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
W. H. H. HARDIN.
April 13, 1860-w&twf. Yeoman copy.

FRANKLIN
Type and Stereotype Foundry,
168 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE,
Printing Presses, Cases, Gallies, &c.,
Inks and Printing Material of every Description.
STEREOTYPING
Of all kinds; Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Cuts, &c., &c.,
Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.
ELECTROTYPING
In all its Branches.
R. ALLISON
December 30, 1859-ly. Superintendent.

NEW RESTAURANT.
CHARLES M. HAWKINS,
Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway,
FRANKFORT, KY.
(FORMERLY ELLIS' RESTAURANT.)
HAVING purchased this establishment, I am prepared to keep a first-class RESTAURANT in all its departments. My Larder will be regularly and constantly supplied with OYSTERS. Game of every description in season. Fish, &c., with all the reasonable delicacies, the most epicurean taste can demand, served up in a style not to be surpassed in any eating house in this country.
My BAR will contain the best and purest Wines and Liquors, &c., and my aim will be to keep this House in such style as to merit the patronage of all lovers of good eating and drinking.
Jan. 18-tf. CHAS. M. HAWKINS.

THE PARTNERSHIP
WHICH has existed for many years past between the undersigned and C. G. GRAHAM, under the style of "C. G. Graham," in the Livery Stable on Ann street, in Frankfort, and in other property, real and personal, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Graham, I hereby give notice to all concerned, that as surviving partner I will close the unsettled business of said late firm. All persons indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment, so that I may be enabled to pay the outstanding debts against it.
Frankfort, Dec. 4-tf. THO. S. PAGE.

CAUTION TO DEBTORS.
FROM information received since the death of my late partner, C. G. Graham, I believe there are many outstanding debts due to the late firm, for which notes were given payable to "C. G. Graham" (which was the style of the firm), but which have not come into my possession as surviving partner. I therefore warn all persons thus indebted not to make payment to any person other than myself or my authorized agent. If they do, they will act in their wrong, and may be compelled to pay again to the surviving partner, who alone is authorized to collect said debts.
Frankfort, Jan. 2-w&twf. THO. S. PAGE.

First of the Season!
Spring Style Black and Colored Street Hats!
AT KEENON'S & GIBBONS'.
FRENCH CORDEROY HATS—"A style entirely new, very neat, light, and genteel."
[mark] KEENON & GIBBONS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
MRS. MARY WILLES has opened a school for boys, in the Mansion House, on Main street. Having had several years experience in teaching, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may send to her. She teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Latin composition.
Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15
Mar. 2-wtf.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb. 2-wtf. A. BLACK.

The Thoroughbred Young Horse,
JAPHET,
THE winner of seven first prizes in the rings for thoroughbred horses, at Lexington, Louisville, Shelbyville, and Eminence Fairs—two of them being State Fairs—will be permitted to serve mares at \$15 the season, with the privilege of returning the next year a mare not proving to be in foal.
The blood of Japhet is of the most distinguished strain, uniting from his immediate ancestors the blood of Sir Archie, Medco, Imported Bedford, Diomed, and Medley, and tracing through both sire and dam to the best blood of England, and having in a few lines of descent 17 distinct crosses of the celebrated Godolphin Arabian.
For particulars see bills and apply to the subscriber, six miles from Frankfort, on the Georgetown pike.
mar18 w&twfjl

The Great Premium Jack,
TUSCARORA!
(Formerly the Property of J. H. Sheffer.)
WILL make the present season at my farm, five miles from Lexington, on the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike, adjoining the farm of Dr. Nicholas Warfield, and will serve Jennets at THIRTY DOLLARS the season, the money to be paid when the jennet is removed, or FIFTY DOLLARS the insurance, to be paid when the jennet is to be in foal or parted with. Jennets bred by the insurance and losing their foal, may be bred back next year free of charge, grain and grass excepted. Grass will be furnished two months free of charge, and after that time \$1.50 per month will be charged. And they will be grain fed if desired, on the usual terms. I have two hundred and seventy-five acres of fine grass as is to be found in Kentucky, and convenient lots to feed and foal in, and every care will be taken of jennets, and their colts, sent to this Jack, but no responsibility for accidents and escapes, should they occur. The season has commenced, and will expire the 1st of December.
TUSCARORA is so well known as a Jack of unsurpassed merit, that I deem a lengthy description of him unnecessary. It is confidently believed that he is the best aged Jack in Kentucky, and this has been fully tested in the different rings of the Agricultural Fairs of the State before the best judges. He has taken premiums at all the Fairs, viz: at Lexington, Paris, Winchester, the State Fair, and from a colt up been beaten but twice. His blood, size, form, and appearance, eminently place him at the head of all animals of his class in the United States.

Description and Pedigree.
TUSCARORA was 5 years old the 20th of June last, is 16 hands high, a beautiful black; mealy nose, is in fine health, with more smooth, good action than any large Jack I have ever seen.
He was sired by Mammoth Warrior (the Robt Smith Jack), Mammoth Warrior was by Young & Everett's imported Mammoth, and out of a Warrior jennet. Tuscarora's dam, Isabella, was by Tippecanoe, gr. dam by Mohican, (a Jack purchased in New York by Samuel Shannon, Esq., and brought to Kentucky,) descendant of the Royal Gift, gr. dam by Achilles, he imported by the Hon. Henry Clay. ISAAC C. ROBINSON.
Fayette county, mar1 w&twfjl

The Premium Jack,
SHAKESPEARE,
WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON at the stables of Mrs. E. Nash, 4 miles south of Versailles, on the turnpike to McCool's Ferry, 6 miles from said ferry, at THIRTY DOLLARS to insure a colt. Persons wishing a conditional insurance for Jack or Jennet colts, can, by the adoption of \$10 in the former or the deduction of \$5 in the latter, be accommodated. Persons not stipulating the terms at the time of sending their jennets, will be charged the insurance price. Jennets losing their colts before foaling time, can be bred next season free of charge. Jennets will be pastured gratis, or grain fed on reasonable terms.
He has proven himself a sure foot getter, and his colts are not surpassed by any Jack's colts in the country. He has formerly stood at \$40, but owing to the hard times is reduced thus low.

Description and Pedigree.
SHAKESPEARE will be 5 years old next June, is jet black, with mealy nose, is full 16 hands high, with superior bone, style, and action. He has taken four or five first premiums at the different fairs.
He was sired by the celebrated Compromise, and out of a Mammoth Jennet; his granddam by Jack Downing, gr. dam by Mountain Leader, out of an imported jennet.
D. NASH,
B. McLOED,
JNO. D. NASH.
Woodford county, mar15 w&twfjl

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID, BY A. BORNEMAN, VERSAILLES, WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.
COLLECTIONS OF IMPORTED FLOWER SEEDS.
240 Aster, a fine collection in 24 var. \$1 50
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257 Anthurium, very choice collection, 18 var. 2 00
258 Balsam French Camellia, 10 var. 2 00
259 Carnation, 12 very fine var. 3 00
260 Digitalis, 8 very fine var. 1 00
261 Hollyhocks, Paulsbert, in 12 var. 2 00
262 Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, 8 var. 1 00
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. PRALL,

Senator from Bourbon and Bath, delivered in the Senate of Kentucky, April 1, 1861.

MR. SPEAKER: We are in the midst of great events. In their rapid and sweeping current we have been borne along till we find ourselves called upon to grapple with the mightiest issues of the age. Grave, indeed, is the responsibility which rests upon those who are acting their parts in this great drama. It is not the mere transitory policy of the moment that is involved, but the fate of an empire in all time to come, and the destinies of millions of freemen. Seldom, indeed, have questions of deeper import or more pervading interest been debated among men. In the humble part I have attempted to act in my position here, I have attempted to meet these great issues calmly and without passion, and with a single purpose to be true to my country and faithful to the constituency who have honored me with their confidence. I have no interests that are not mingled with theirs. I have no hopes for myself—no aspirations that can be gratified when my country is destroyed. On the one hand I should feel myself unworthy of the trust that has been reposed in me were I to assent to any policy which would degrade the honor or compromise the just and substantial rights of my native State; and on the other hand, I would merit the execrations of my countrymen were I to contribute to precipitate the final and complete dismemberment of the Confederacy; if events should show that it might yet have been saved and restored, upon principles of justice and equality to all its members. I have attempted to guard against both these extremes. The resolution which I offered on the first day of our extra session looking to the call of a Convention of the slaveholding States which yet remain in the Union, seemed to me to provide for the only immediate action upon the subject that was proper for Kentucky to take; and I am gratified that the policy thus suggested has been adopted by the Senate.

At the beginning of the session it was strongly urged that we should at once call a Sovereignty Convention of the State, "to be assembled on an early day, to whom should be referred, for full and final determination, the future Federal and interstate relations of Kentucky." While differing with those who were opposed to a Convention of the State at all times and under all circumstances, and believing that if any great public necessity should demand the people to act in the direction which seemed to be contemplated by the advocates of that movement, it would be wiser and safer that their action should be organized by such provisions as would insure regularity and deliberation, I was, nevertheless, utterly opposed to the proposition suggested. I dissented from it, first, because I was unwilling to submit so momentous an issue to the final arbitration of any less numerous tribunal than the whole mass of the people, and would, therefore, insist, as an indispensable condition, that the action of any body called to deliberate upon this subject should not be deliberated until it had been ratified by the popular vote; and, secondly, because I did not believe that such a movement was demanded, either by the will of the people or the exigencies of the times. There was nothing which Kentucky might desire to do, touching our Federal relations, which could not be quite as well accomplished through the regular and constitutional agencies already provided—except to secede from the Union. I did not think, therefore, that the time had arrived for the call of a Convention of the State, until there was some good reason to believe that Kentucky was ready to take this final and decisive step. And I think there can be but little doubt that if the proposition had been submitted to the people, it would have been voted down and repudiated most decisively here, as it was in Tennessee and North Carolina, and as it has been more recently by its original friends and advocates.

The future which stretches before us is still perilous and uncertain. Practically, Kentucky has but little power to control the future, except so far as she may exert her just share of influence upon the action of the States by which she is surrounded. There never has been a moment in her history—either when the clamor was raised here for the call of a convention or now—when she could have withdrawn from the Union without not only severing her connection with the States of the North, but at the same time turning her back upon the slaveholding States that join her. Whoever advocates her secession now must propose that she shall assume a position of isolation and independence, and stand alone in the heart of the Confederacy. The proposition involves a severance of the links which bind her to her mother, the venerable old Commonwealth of Virginia, which stretches along her whole eastern border; her sister Tennessee on the South, and her daughter Missouri on the West, as well as the other slaveholding States which yet remain in the Union, and with which her interests and her sympathies are inseparably interwoven. There is no escape from this logical and inevitable necessity resulting from our geographical position. A connection with the Southern Confederacy is physically impossible, because we do not join it. Tennessee, for its whole width, lies between; and Tennessee, by a most decisive and emphatic vote of her people, has determined her position, at least for the present. Her voice is for the Union. If, on the other hand, the developments of the future should prove disastrous to the patriotic hopes still cherished by those who love the Union, and the march of the revolution should reach our borders, and the States which surround us should withdraw from the Union, I have no hesitation in saying that Kentucky would go with them, and that her destiny is inseparable from theirs.

In order, then, that Kentucky may be in position to exert her share of influence in shaping the events of the future, and that she may not be passively borne along by a current which she has no agency in directing and no power to control, and in order that States thus united in interest may counsel together upon the condition of the country, and put forth their united voice, it is eminently fit that we should respond to the movement which has been proposed by Virginia, and meet our sister slaveholding States in council, so that they may act in concert upon the momentous questions of the day. They have a great and noble mission to perform. Associated by the ties of government with the States of the North, and having common institutions and sympathies with the States of the South which have withdrawn from the Union, they are fortunately situated to be the medium of communication between the extremes. They form the last link that binds the Union; when that shall be broken the dismemberment of the Confederacy will be complete, and I

feared, eternal. A great nation lives but once. I have but little faith in the theory of dissolution for the purpose of reconstruction. It has seemed to me a fearful and fatal delusion. I cannot appreciate the reasoning of those who would teach me first to destroy in order to repair; to demolish the structure utterly, so that one stone shall not be left upon another, before we begin the work of restoration. I prefer, if possible, to reunite what is broken, but let the building stand upon the foundations on which our fathers erected it, and upon which it has stood so long, and amid so many storms and perils the noblest edifice of civil and religious liberty upon the face of the earth. If it shall fall, it will go down with a crash that will shake the continent, and I shall have, but little hope that, amid the fierce convulsions that follow, we will be able to gather up from the wild chaos of a dismembered empire, and reunite its broken and disjoined fragments.

The first object then to which these States, when their counsels are thus united, should direct their energies, would be to bring about, if practicable, through whatever agencies might seem to them most appropriate, some fair adjustment of existing difficulties, which should remove the grievances of which the South complains, and restore the harmony of our distracted country. The settlement should be complete and exhaustive of the subject, and should leave open no field for sectional agitation in the future. Without entering minutely into its details, such an adjustment, in my judgment, should embrace, first, full and permanent guarantees against Congressional interference with slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, dockyards, arsenals, and other public places belonging to the Government, within the limits of slaveholding States; and these guarantees should be made fundamental and unchangeable; and secondly, we should firmly insist upon a fair partition of the present Territory, upon a fair partition of the Southern States South of the line of division which might be agreed upon, in order that this vast and common domain stretching to the westward, with its teeming forests and prairies, might not be held in exclusive monopoly for the sons of the North. While I might prefer that an adjustment of the Territorial question should still farther, and embrace in its terms all future acquisitions, I do not see in it importance enough to warrant us in urging it as an indispensable prerequisite to a settlement. The question is too remote to be the subject of serious controversy.

We already stretch across the continent covering all the temperate latitudes which are suited alike to slave or free labor, and any Territory which we may hereafter acquire must either be in far northern regions where slavery cannot go, or else in the extreme South, where voluntary labor cannot flourish, and would not struggle for a foothold. And lastly, any additions which we might make to our country would most probably contain population enough to be admitted at once as States, and thus have no Territorial existence at all. I confess that when our country was united, I have looked forward with longing interest to the time when Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, and the fairest and most beautiful of all the islands that gem the ocean, should be added to our country; but if this hope should be realized, she would come in at once as a slaveholding State. If the adjustment, then, of all the subjects of controversy should be narrowed down to this single point, it seems to me it would be madness to destroy our Government and ruin our country forever upon a contest over the division of Territory which we do not possess and may never acquire.

If the southern States had remained with us in the Union, we might have resisted successfully, under the forms and through the agencies of the Government, every effort to inaugurate a policy adverse to our interests and our rights. Let me read from a document, full of wise and masterly statesmanship, the letter of our Governor to the editor of the Yeoman, and communicated with his late message, in which he announces, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, what would be the policy of Kentucky, and upon what principles should be fought the battle of the South.

"She will appeal to the ballot-box, to the reason, to the justice, and to the patriotism of Congress, of the United States, and of the people everywhere; and when everything fails, doubly fortified, in her impregnable position, she will calmly and resolutely look the danger in the face, and no matter what the odds may be against her, she will then appeal to the god of battles, and with the Constitution in one hand and the sword in the other, and under the flag of the Union, her noble and gallant sons will prove themselves worthy of the glorious heroes from whom they sprung, by striking for their homes and their firesides—for their altars and their rights—for their liberties and the freedom of their children—for the Union under the compact of the Constitution—and he who would not do it is a coward and a slave."

And again: "Let us reason with the Republicans still further; let us remonstrate more earnestly, firmly, and unitedly; let us at all events wait for the overt act, and then Kentucky can and will join her sister slave States. This, it seems to me, is the course of moderation, and prudence, and wisdom; certainly so, because neither Mr. Lincoln nor his party can pass any law, if the Opposition remain true, that will violate our rights. He can't even get an appropriation bill through Congress to carry on the Government. He can't appoint his Cabinet officers who may be offensive to the Democratic party and to the slave States. He can do nothing with the present House of Representatives and Senate, backed by the Supreme Court, to violate our rights."

And still again: "To South Carolina, and such other States who may wish to secede from the Union, I would say, the geography of this country will not admit of a division—the mouth and sources of the Mississippi river cannot be separated without the horrors of civil war—we cannot sustain you in this movement merely on account of the election of Lincoln. Do not precipitate us by premature action into a revolution or civil war, the consequences of which will be the most frightful to all of us. It may yet be avoided. There is still hope, faint though it be. Kentucky is a border State, and has suffered more than all of you. She claims that, standing upon the same sound platform, you will sympathize with her, and stand by her, and not desert her in her exposed perilous border position. She has a right to claim that her voice, and the voice of reason, and moderation, and patriotism, shall be heard and heeded by you."

But this patriotic appeal was not heeded, and seven of the fifteen slave States have left us. We should, therefore, now demand the settlement and the guarantees to which I have referred; first, because without them we cannot hope to bring back the States that have seceded; and secondly, because if those

States are not brought back the immense disproportion of the sections—the relative numerical inferiority of the non-slaveholding States—would constitute an irrepressible reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

I have unshaken confidence, founded in the conservatism which has been manifested by the border States, that we will ask nothing that is not just and equal; and I have strong hopes that when once the masses in the northern States can be reached and appealed to, they will promptly accede to our just demands. And thus it may be that out of the tumults and discords that have imperiled our national existence, Providence, through the instrumentality of these border States, may evolve this result—that our Union may be made stronger than ever, and that our country, again united, may bound forward in its glorious career of prosperity and greatness, and embrace in full fruition the palmy destiny for which Heaven seems to have designed it.

The Senator from McCracken, (Mr. Johnson,) who has addressed the Senate, at so much length and with so much ability, in support of his views, and of the positions of those with whom he acts, seems to have despaired of any action of the North responsive to our demands. He sees no disposition in the North to do us justice. The Senator must have changed since he and his friends, but a few days ago, voted for the preamble to the resolution adopted with so much unanimity in this body, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution, recently proposed by Congress, and which places beyond the reach of future interference, by a change of the Constitution or otherwise, the institution of slavery within the States—an amendment which in my judgment embodies a large proportion of the substance of all we have claimed of the North, as essential to our rights. Let me read the preamble, which stands upon the record sustained by the indorsement of the Senator and his friends:

"AND WHEREAS, Said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be received or treated by them as an adjustment of existing difficulties, does remove one cause of apprehended danger, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some advances towards a reconciliation with the southern brethren, and may, and it is hoped will, lead, in a spirit of concession and compromise, to its final consummation."

But the Senator prays that the North may "do us justice." Is he ready to say that he will accept that justice if it should be tendered by the North? If this Convention of border States, the call of which was recommended by the Convention with which he acted, should present its basis of settlement to the North, and it should be accepted, is he ready to say that we should then adhere to the Union, and acquiesce in the adjustment which we, ourselves, shall propose? If this is his position, there is no issue between him and me upon this point. But he plants himself upon the platform of the Convention which assembled here on the 20th of last month, which declares, "that in the event our cherished hopes for the restoration of the entire Union are blasted, that our affluence, duties, and interests, unite us with our southern brethren upon principles of justice, equality, and honor." If every concession, then, which, in our judgment, our interest, our safety, and our honor require, should be made by the North—if the full measure of justice which we claim, and all that our southern brethren ought to claim, shall be accorded to us, there is to be still an armed condition, and that is, the restoration of the entire Union. If South Carolina, which has already solemnly declared that her separation from the Union is permanent and irrevocable, and any other one of the seceding States, should refuse to return, according to the fair construction of this platform, it will be the duty of Kentucky and the border States, in view of this failure to restore the entire Union, to unite herself with the South, whatever terms of adjustment the northern States might offer or accept. If this is to be our position, we should make no demand whatever. No man more anxiously desires than I do the re-establishment of our Confederacy as it was; but I am free to say, that if all we ask of the North shall be yielded us, it will be our duty to stand by the settlement we shall offer, and firmly adhering to the Government, to turn to our sisters of the South, and invite them, in a fraternal spirit, to come back and stand with us where we would then remain in the old Union, and under the old and venerated flag of our common country.

There is another subject to which the interposition of the border States should be promptly directed, and which is of infinite importance to the success of every measure of adjustment—and that is the establishment and maintenance of pacific relations between the Government and the States that have seceded. Standing between the sections, they should firmly command the peace. An attempt to coerce the seceding States into submission, or a serious conflict growing out of any effort of the Government to maintain the Federal authority within their limits, would be fatal to every measure of reconciliation, and would involve the country in all the horrors of a fierce and bloody civil war.

I shall not discuss the abstract question of the constitutional right of secession. My own judgment is that all governments are, in theory, at least, formed for perpetuity, and that none contain within themselves a feature providing for their own destruction. But there is a right higher than constitutions—the inherent and inalienable rights of revolution, with which no community of men ever parted till they had ceased to be freemen. Upon this great right rests our own political existence. There is no tribunal that has the power to determine the time or the manner of its exercise, except the aggrieved community itself; and the government whose authority is rejected must decide, as a question of policy, whether it will acquiesce in the fact of revolution, or appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

I would not be understood to announce the absurdity that ours is a government without any compulsory process, and resting for its authority upon the assent and acquiescence of each of its citizens. Within the scope of its powers it has all the vigor and efficiency necessary to its ordinary administration. But it requires no astuteness of statesmanship to distinguish between the unlawful acts of individuals, or even extensive but irregular combinations of men, which it is the province of the Government to curb and repress, and the movements of Great Commonwealths, acting through their organized authorities, and proclaiming their independence to the world. Kentucky, loyal and devoted as she has ever been to the Union, could not be enlisted in a war for the subjugation of the Southern States. The attempt itself would be madness. The conquest of seven States, covering a vast area of the fair-

est region on the continent, with immense resources, and a brave and chivalric people fighting on their own soil against an invading foe, is physically impossible. The green savannahs of the South may be made desolate; rivers of blood may flow; and the crimson tide may roll on till every plain is red, but still the Southern sword will leap from its scabbard, and Southern hearts will bleed for their native land. Is it not better now to acquiesce in the fact of revolution, which is too apparent to be ignored, rather than at the end of a long and sanguinary conflict, in which the whole South would be so length involved, and which would destroy forever all hope of reconciling the embittered and infuriated belligerents?

But there is another reason why the policy of coercion should not be pursued which grows out of the peculiar nature and structure of our institutions. If coercion were successful, what would be accomplished? Is it the policy of our government to extend its authority over a reluctant people? Can men be compelled by the sword to submit to a government which is not founded in the consent of the governed? Can they be forced to choose Presidents and Congressmen at the point of the bayonet? If they should be brought back into the Union by force, they would come, not as free and sovereign States, but as chained and conquered provinces. Does any gentleman desire to see such an element as this incorporated in a government whose proud distinction is, that as it has advanced itself over freemen and equals, but their voluntary homage to its noble institutions? If such should be our future policy, the days of the Republic are numbered; the Rubicon is passed, and the imperial eagle only awaits the advent of some victorious leader.

But the indications from Washington give us strong reasons to hope that the policy of the Administration will be peaceful, and that the influence of the border States in this direction has already been felt. If these indications should be confirmed, we may look forward hopefully to the restoration of the Union and its perpetuation upon the enduring foundations of justice and equality. It may not be the work of a day, and it may not be achieved without difficulties and embarrassments. But the prize is worthy of almost any earnest and heroic efforts. The Union may yet be saved by far less of sacrifice and effort than it cost our fathers to establish it.

Holding the views I do, as a States Rights Democrat, of the principles and structure of our Government, I see no just reason for dissolution growing out of our diverse systems of labor and habits of life and industrial pursuits, nor because we are not in every respect a homogeneous people. Restrained within the limits of the Constitution, these diversities and apparent antagonisms are rather the elements of strength and of power, and the sources of prosperity. If the Union were closer and more compact, and the individuality of the States less clearly defined, I should feel that there was greater danger from the numerical superiority of the North, and more reason for our separation. If it were a consolidated democracy, I should read the power of the North. But we are an aggregation of political communities, each sovereign within the scope of the powers reserved to itself for certain general and limited purposes, under a common nationality. And, although the Federal Government acts directly upon the people in the exercise of its delegated powers, no feature in our system is more distinctly marked than the recognition which pervades our whole framework of Government of the individual States as separate political organizations, holding in their hands the great residuum of sovereignty, and charged with all those interests which pertain to the happiness of the citizen and security of person and property. The withdrawal for a day of the authority of the State governments would plunge the country in absolute anarchy, although the General Government might remain in its full vigor and in the exertion of all its powers. The true theory of the government is that the States are to be left free from all interference from without, to control whatever is local and internal, and to work out their own destiny in their own way. All we need is that these just and constitutional limitations of Federal authority shall be so distinctly declared that there may be no room for future controversy, and that they shall be made forever unchangeable; and a confederation of States, with their internal and municipal rights thus guarded, might be infinitely expanded and endured forever. The very reasoning which, from an exaggeration of the doctrine of State sovereignty deduces the right of secession, at the same time disproves the necessity of its exercise.

I cannot penetrate the veil of the future, nor unfold what lies hid beyond. Kentucky must await the progress of events, contributing what she can of wisdom and moderation towards the solution of our unhappy difficulties. If she shall withdraw from the Union, she should accept secession only as an alternative which she cannot avoid, and be true to herself. This fundamental idea should guide her action, that to her there is nothing desirable in the future of dissolution. Every consideration of interest united with every impulse of patriotism to urge her to struggle for the maintenance of the Union. Situate upon the line which divides the sections, she would stand exposed for the whole length of her border to all the difficulties and dangers incident to the immediate proximity of a foreign, perhaps a hostile nation. It might be well enough, if like Lot and Abram, when they could not longer tabernacle together, we could part in peace, and go, the one to the right hand and the other to the left. It might be well enough if a great desert could intervene, or an ocean of fire could roll between us. But with us there can be no separation. Here we stand where God has placed us, face to face; and whether friends or foes, here we must stand forever. The Union may be dissolved, and the links which have bound us under a common government may be broken, but still the great rivers which flow through the North and South will roll on forever, and the great physical bonds by which God and nature have united us, will remain as indissoluble as eternity. In my visions of the rising greatness and glory of our nation, I have thought, with the pride of an American, how aptly nature had framed and fashioned together its members as parts of a compact and massive whole—how complete was the physical unity of our country. I have stood in the great northwest, where the sources of the Father of Waters almost intermingled with the fountains of the great lakes of the North, and as their divergent waters flowed onward to the sea, I have thought with what majestic links Heaven had bound together the noblest empire on the globe. We should pause and ponder long before we put asunder what God has thus joined together.

With calmness and without passion, we should await the future. In every event I am sure that Kentucky will be true to her

self and to her great history. If the Union shall perish, she will feel that its fall is the destruction of her most cherished hopes, and will grieve to see the flag which, upon the land and upon the sea, and amid so many historic glories in the past has symbolized our nationality, go down forever. Whatever position she may assume, her destiny shall be mine; I am her loyal son, and I will follow her fortunes; I will share her calamities, and rejoice in her prosperity.

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No family should be without them. They are illustrated with beautiful engravings, and contain the condensed experience of years.

AGENTS WANTED for the above works, who can make \$150 a month. Send for a circular for agents.

To the young of both sexes suffering from Secret Habits: prostration of mind; loss of power; nervous debility; loss of sight; wakefulness; love of solitude; eruptions on the face, &c., &c., send before it is too late before you suffer incurable damage to both body and mind.

To Females who want SAFE, pleasant, and sure remedies for Irregularities, Obstructions, Whites, &c., send to us.

PREVENTIVE.
We are convinced that there are many persons of scrupulous, conscientious, and diseased condition, to whom a numerous offspring only brings suffering and poverty. To such we would say write, and we will send you information of a sure, well-tested, and never failing Preventive.

OUR PREPARED MEDICINES.
We enumerate a few of our best remedies which are prepared by us, from the purest and finest drugs to be found. We have put them in Boxes, in powder and pill form, so that any and all in the list can be sent by mail. Where it is convenient to have them sent by express, we can send them in a fluid state, if desired.

Single Bottles or Boxes will be sent on receipt of price.

Compound Extract of Sanguinaria, Sarsaparilla and Iodine. For purifying the Blood, a sure cure for Scrophula, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Eruptions, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Humors, Skin Diseases, Heart Diseases, Enlarged Glands, and

every kind of complaint arising from an impure state of the blood. In Boxes or Bottles at \$1, \$2, and \$3.

Compound Extract of Barium, Lime, Helium, Soda, and Arsenic. For Scrophula, Whites, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption. This wonderful preparation combines every vegetable and mineral Medicine known to the Faculty, which will act beneficially on the throat and lungs. We will warrant to cure if our directions are strictly followed. Price \$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Compound Extract of Agaricus, Colocynth, and Foliatum. For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Costiveness—\$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Acetate of Chlorine. This Tonic is expressly prepared for all diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs, of both sexes; it is preeminently above all medicines for the cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Barrenness, Whites, Diabetes—in fact restoring, invigorating, and rejuvenating the organs. Price \$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Vinum Anacardi. A stimulating Tonic to be used to revive the System, to cure Depression of Spirits, to revive, enliven, and invigorate the body and mind. 50 cts. and \$1 a bottle.

Pile Ointment, Healing Ointment, Eye Water, Anti-Bilious Pills, Vegetable Emetic, Vermifuge Lozenges, Tooth Drops, Pain Killer, Ear Oil—25 cts.

We will mail free, to any one applying for it, **THE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL REFORM.**

It contains the most valuable information on Spermathea, or Seminal Weakness; all Diseases of the Sexual Organs; Consumption of the Liver, Heart, Stomach, and Skin; Female Complaints; the various Schools of Medicines; the modes of Treatment now practiced; the false treatment of Diseases; the various Medical Humbugs; the Physiology of Marriage; the common sense of Medicine; Diet, Exercise, and Abstinence; How to prevent Pregnancy; and many other things—Send for it.

This Journal should be in the hands of every one. J. Russell, M.D., A. M., Chief Physician. St. Morris, Surgeon. Dr. J. Boyle, Chemist. Correspondents will please enclose two or three stamps for return postage, and address our Secretary, DR. A. BERNY.

South 8th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, (Box 141) dec12w4wly New York.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S
Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier
The Greatest Remedy in the World, and the

MOST DELICIOUS
AND
DELICIOUS
CORDIAL
EVER
TAKEN.

It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, prepared before taking, cured by the distillation of the roots of Ratanh, and Bark, Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark, and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most powerful Strengthening Cordial, the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering and debilitated invalid to health and strength.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
Will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocation, Fevers, and all other Disorders of the System, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS.
Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgences, will find in the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

To the Ladies!
McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
is a sovereign and speedy cure for Female Complaints, Whites, Obstructions, Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all diseases incident to Females.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.
Suffer no longer. Take it according to Directions. It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you, and cause the blood to flow abundantly. You can check again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.
If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat and robust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.
Caution.—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Elixir, or Sarsaparilla trash, which will do you harm by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

Any one who takes every morning fasting, is a certain preventive for cholera, chills and fever, yellow fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles. Price only \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Sole Proprietor, J. H. McLean, Jr.
Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.
The Best Liniment in the World.

The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and bronchitis or goitre, paralysis, neuralgia, weakness of the muscles, chronic or inflammatory rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, contracted muscles, or ligaments, ear-ache or tooth-ache, bruises, sprains, wounds, fresh cuts, burns, fever sores, caked breasts, sore nipples, ulcers, scalds, sore throat, or any inflammation or pain, no difference how severe, or how long the disease may have existed. McLean's Celebrated Liniment is a certain remedy.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

Will relieve pain almost instantly, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time.

For Horses and other Animals.
McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of sprain, ring bone, wind galls, splints, unthrifty lumps, nodes, or swellings. It will never fail to cure big head, poll evil, fistula, old running sores, or swellings, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, cracked heels, chafes, saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Trifle no longer with the many worthless Liniments offered to you. Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean's celebrated Liniment, and it will cure you.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Democratic Nominations
FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Election first Saturday in May.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES:
1. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS.
2. HON. ARCHIE DIXON.
3. HON. FRANCIS M. BRISTOW.
4. HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.
5. HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE.
6. HON. GEO. W. DUNLAP.
7. HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.
8. HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON.
9. HON. JOHN B. HUSTON.
10. COL. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Adjourned County Convention.

Our citizens will bear in mind that to-day the Union Democracy of Franklin will meet at the Court-house, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the county. We hope there will be a full attendance, as business of importance will be transacted.

COL. PRALL'S SPEECH.—We publish in this issue the speech of Hon. John A. Prall, delivered in the Senate at the late session of our Legislature. We trust that no one will fail to read it.

If the telegraphic dispatches are true, (we don't believe they are,) war has commenced. Civil war is the greatest calamity which can befall a civilized people. If such a fate awaits us, the honest working and producing men of the country will make a rigid inquiry into its causes. What are they? The remote cause is because John C. Breckinridge was not elected President. The "southern wrong," which was the immediate cause of the conflict, is the fact that the Government attempted to supply one of its officers with provisions, after he had been refused supplies by the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. Is that circumstance a sufficient excuse for depopulating the country, making widows and orphans, and utterly prostrating our trade, commerce, and manufactures? Think.

We suppose that all the ardent young men of Kentucky who have suffered so severely in the matter of rights, will immediately flock to the standard of Jeff. Davis. They ought to do it. If we have war it will be a war of the politicians, and we earnestly desire to see the politicians placed in the front of both armies. If, by any good luck, they could all be killed, the country would be blessed until another litter appears upon the stage of action.

They (the States Rights party) have put forth their ticket without explaining its objects, or the principles of the party it represents. Wherever it is possible they will pass it off as the Union pure Union ticket.—*Commonwealth.*

It is scarcely necessary to say that these statements are without any foundation whatever. (Yeoman.)

We don't think it was necessary at all. In the same column of the Yeoman from which we clipped the foregoing, appears a ticket of candidates for delegates, without any explanation of its objects, or of the principles of the party which will vote for it. It is not headed "Southern Rights," "Secession," or "Union." No one can tell from the Yeoman whether it is a Secession or a Union Ticket. It is no wonder, then, that the courteous editor of the Yeoman did not feel constrained to say that our statement was false.

A Good Joke.

Our friend Kyte, station agent at this city for the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, has just returned from a meandering trip about the Kentucky. In his wanderings up and down, he bethought him of taking a ride over the Covington and Lexington Railroad. Accordingly he embarked at Covington for Lexington. Anon the conductor came along supplicating for tickets. Mr. Kyte made himself known to that functionary. It would not do. Mr. K. then exhibited about a dozen passes over as many railroads, but unfortunately none of them happened to be for the C. & L. He then submitted the following letter from Superintendent Gill:

L. & F. AND L. & F. R. R.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Lexington, April 10, 1861.

The bearer, Mr. T. C. Kyte, our agent at Frankfort, desires to pass from Covington to Lexington. If the rules of Kentucky Central Railroad permit, I would be glad that a trip pass may be extended him. I will take pleasure in reciprocating the courtesy.

Respectfully,
SAM. GILL, Sup't.

Alas! in vain. The conductor told Mr. Kyte that he must have money, or Mr. Kyte must walk.

The amount of money was small, but the indignity was large. It was certainly a most discourteous act under all the circumstances. We publish it so that our friends who are obliged to visit Cincinnati may go by the way of Louisville, and thus escape rickety bridges, tunnels, boorish conductors and stingy owners.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE WAR OF THE POLITICIANS.

Below we give the telegraphic dispatches of Friday night. For one we do not believe them. They are improbable upon their face. Our readers however must exercise their own judgment:

CHARLESTON, April 12.
The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen. Beauregard immediately preceding hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch:

[No. 1.] CHARLESTON, April 8.
To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: An authorized message from President Lincoln, just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumpter, peacefully, or otherwise by force.
[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.] MONTGOMERY, April 10.
To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intentions of the Washington government to supply Fort Sumpter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.
[Signed] L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10.
L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.
[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.] MONTGOMERY, April 10.
To Gen. Beauregard: Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.
[Signed] L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 5.] CHARLESTON, April 10.
L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.
[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.] CHARLESTON, April 11.
To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: Demand sent at 2 o'clock, allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.
[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.
Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Telegraph the reply of Major Anderson.
[Signed] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 8.] CHARLESTON, April 11.
L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: Major Anderson replies—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my government prevent my compliance." He adds, "Probably I will await the first attack and if you do not batter us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.
To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumpter, if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree, that in the meantime, he will not use his guns on us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumpter, you are thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.
L. P. WALKER.

[No. 10.] CHARLESTON, April 12.
L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: He would not consent. I write to-day.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, April 11.
Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington government, and was in progress of execution.

CHARLESTON, April 12.
The batteries of Sullivan's island, Morris' island and other points, were opened on Fort Sumpter at 4 o'clock this morning. Fort Sumpter has returned the fire and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the sea-board yet.

The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are in the streets, and every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

The bombardment continues from the floating and eleven other batteries. Fort Sumpter continues to return the fire. It is reported that three war vessels are now off the bar.

New York, April 12.
The Herald's special says Fort Moultrie began the bombardment with two guns, to which Anderson replied with three shots from his batteries, after which the batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cumming's Point and the floating battery opened a brisk fire of shot and shell. Anderson replied only at long intervals, when he opened from two tiers of guns, looking towards Moultrie and Stevens' battery, but up to three o'clock failed to produce serious effect. During the greater part of the day Anderson directed his shots principally against Moultrie, the Stevens and floating battery at Fort Johnson, they being the only ones operating against him. Fifteen or eighteen shots struck the floating battery without effect. Breaches, to all appearances, are being made in the sides of Sumpter exposed to the fire.

Portions of the parapet were destroyed, and several guns shot away. The fight will continue all night; the fort will probably be carried by storm. It is reported that the Harriet Lane received a shot through her wheelhouse; she is in the offing. No other government ship is in sight; the troops are pouring into the city by thousands.

Third Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, April 12.
The firing has continued all day, without intermission; two of Fort Sumpter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the southeast wall. The answer to General Beauregard's demand by Major Anderson was, that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, that is if he was not reinforced. Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces. Of the nineteen batteries in position, only

seven have opened fire on Fort Sumpter; the remainder are held in readiness for the expected fleet. Two thousand men reached this city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

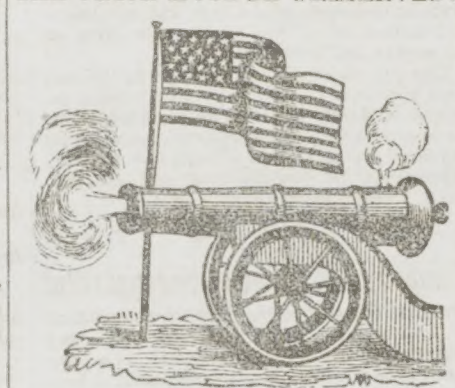
CHARLESTON, April 12.
The firing has ceased for the night. It will be renewed early in the morning. Ample arrangements have been made to prevent reinforcements to-night.

Special to the New York Herald.—There are two wounded on Sullivan's Island. A number were struck by spent projectiles. Three ships of war are visible in the offing. It is believed that an attempt will be made to-night to reinforce Fort Sumpter. From the regularity of the firing it is thought that Anderson has a larger force than was supposed. It has been raining to-day.

LATEST.—The bombardment has recommenced with mortars, and will be kept up all night. It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the night. The vessels cannot get in, a storm raging and the sea being rough, makes it impossible to reinforce the fort to-night. The floating battery works well.

BALTIMORE, April 12.
The war news was received with regret. General sympathy with the government is expressed.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED!



The Venerable Patriot Crittenden in the Field!!

Although it is impossible for Mr. CRITTENDEN to make a general canvass of the State, we are gratified to learn that he has consented to address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Lexington, Wednesday, April 17th.
Richmond, Sunday, April 20th.
Lancaster, Monday, April 22nd.
Harrodsburg, Thursday, April 25th.
Versailles, Monday, April 29th.

Our Union friends must see that he is suitably attended to, and transported comfortably from place to place, and give full notice to the freemen of Kentucky to come and hear him.

[For the Commonwealth.]

God Save the Flag of our Native Land.

Dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor Brent, Paris, Kentucky.

I.

God save the flag of our native land!

The glorious banner of stripes and stars:

Crushed he the treacherous, craven hand;

That it hallowed and blended beauty mar—

Long hath it gallantly floated out,

Our ensign of freedom, on sea and shore;

And the sovereign people with loyal shout,

Shall rally around it forever more.

A bulwark to guard it well shall stand—

God save the flag of our native land!

II.

It gladdened the eyes of Washington!

John Hancock swore to defend it well!

At Yorktown, Bunker, and Bennington,

Heroes defending it, bravely fell!

Shot and sabre were bought to them;

Guarding our banner bought with blood;

A scar for its sake was a diadem,

Coveted nobly—by field and flood.

American freemen hand to hand—

A bulwark to guard it well shall stand—

God save the flag of our native land!

III.

Anderson guards our flag to-day,

With his gallant hand, all staunch and true!

When a thousand years have passed away,

Sumpter shall loom o'er the waters blue,

A monument true to the stripes and stars,

They are dear as the veins that warm the heart!

Crushed be the craven hand that mars

Their beauty, or tears their folds apart!

American freemen hand to hand,

A bulwark to guard it well shall stand—

God save the flag of our native land!

M. R. M.

ROSEHATH, KENTUCKY, April 10, 1861.

A Card.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 13, 1861.

Editor of Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: I see from your paper of yesterday that some friend has announced me as a candidate for Presiding Judge of the Franklin County Court.

I presume that the person who made the announcement was not aware of the fact that I am not eligible to that office at this time. The Constitution requires that such officer shall reside at least one year next preceding the election in the county for which he may be chosen. It has been less than six months since I came to reside permanently among the good people of Franklin county; and even if there was no legal objection in the way, I should hesitate before accepting or receiving any office at the hands of a people with whom I had been cast for so short a time.

Returning my sincere thanks to a number of persons who have expressed a desire that I should become a candidate for this office, I will only add that the reasons above stated compel me to decline.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN L. SCOTT.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of R. A. ALEXANDER, Esq., in another column of our paper. Mr. A. is so well known as the largest and most successful breeder of Short-horn cattle in the State, that it is only necessary for us to say that his Annual Sale of Cattle and South-down Sheep will take place on Wednesday, June 12th, 1861. All cattle breeders who wish to procure good animals to cross on their herds, will of course attend the sale. Catalogues and pedigrees of the animals to be sold will be furnished on application to Mr. Alexander's agent, D. W. Swigert, Esq., at Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

The editor of the Yeoman has a short way of answering arguments. If they are against his party, he disposes of them by saying that they are false. We shall have to succumb a long ways from our good breeding before we charge falsehood upon a respectable cotemporary, but we are sometimes compelled to prove it on them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18, 1861.

To the Editor of The Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: You will please announce me as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable, in this, the First District of Franklin county, at the ensuing May election.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
JOHN W. PRUETT.

We are authorized to announce

THOMAS J. HUTCHISON as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election. mrl8-tc

County Judge.

The Hon. John M. Harlan, Presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having announced his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce Robert H. King as a candidate to supply the vacancy. mar8-tf

Judge John M. Harlan having announced his intention to remove to the city of Louisville, and resign his position of Presiding Judge of Franklin county, we are authorized to announce Charles F. Craddock as a candidate for said office.

We are authorized to announce J. Carter Coleman as a candidate for County Judge, mar15-te.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election. feb15-wtwtw

We are authorized to announce J. R. BARRICK a candidate for State Treasurer at the ensuing August election. mar11-wtwtw

SALE OF GOLD JEWELRY!!

ANOTHER GREAT FAILURE!

SEE WHAT SECESSION HAS DONE!!

A GREAT CHANCE FOR THE LADIES!

ONE of the largest Jewelry Establishments in the South having failed, their entire stock will be sold out, (on commission,) at ONE DOLLAR each article, regardless of cost, at the Store of T. P. Pinson, opposite A. C. Keenon's Book Bindery, on St. Clair Street. The following are a few of the many articles:

Gold Pencils, Pens, Tooth-picks, Lockets, Breast Pins, (all sizes,) Shirt Studs, &c.,

And an immense display of Ladies Sets, Breast Pins and Ear Rings, set with Coral, Rubies, Turquoise, Garnet, Emerald, Carbuncle, &c.

Remember that every article is valued from \$5 to \$50, and you can have your choice for

ONE DOLLAR!

Every one is invited to come and examine them.

Sale commences TO-DAY, and will be kept up until the entire lot is sold.

Value over Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

April 15, 1861-tf.

R. A. ALEXANDER'S

Seventh Annual Sale of Short Horns, at Woodburn Farm.

I PROPOSE to sell, at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE NEXT, about Thirty Pairs of Thorough-bred Short Horns—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, mostly the get of my bulls Duke of Airtrie, 2d Duke of Airtrie, and Albion, and from my imported Cows and their descendants, amongst them two young Bulls from my Duchess Cows. Also a number of Southdown Sheep.

Catalogues furnished on application to D. SWIGERT,

Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

April 15, 1861-tds.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It is represented to me that JIM BROWN, (a slave,) who killed and murdered Dr. W. A. Norwood, of Henderson county, on the 1st inst., has fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Jim Brown, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of April, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Jim Brown is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; and weighs about 140 pounds; has a bushy head, and whiskers under the chin; is of very dark brown color; eyes rather prominent, and smiling countenance. He is frost-bitten, and when last seen was barefooted, and dressed in a light colored coat, is armed with a long rifled pistol, with the cock under the barrel.

The citizens of Henderson and Henderson county have also offered a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension.

April 15, 1861-wtwtw.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of JIM B. READING, deceased, are requested to come and settle by the 1st day of May, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Respectfully,

M. W. READING, Administrator.

April 10-wtwtw.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE.

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING!

H. STRAUSS would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country that he is now opening at his Clothing Store in the room on St. Clair street lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Dixon, a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. He has also a complete stock of Boys' and Youth's Clothing, of the best quality, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

He can furnish gentlemen with fine business and dress suits of superior quality, and made in the best style, cheap for cash.

Those who wish cheap Clothing are invited to call and examine his stock.

Mr. C. N. JOHNSTON, who is well known in this community as a Tailor, is employed as salesman in this establishment, where he will be pleased to see his friends. He will attend to Cutting clothes as usual. ap8-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due the late C. G. GRAHAM will remain in my hands for thirty days from this date; all not paid at the expiration of that time will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. T. S. PAGE.

March 19 1861-wtwtw

"RENEWED HATS."

—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat.

KEENON & GIBBONS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING OF 1861.

Bargains! Bargains!! NEW GOODS.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We offer, on account of the times, great inducements in prices and styles.

Bleached Muslins, full yard wide, 12½¢.

do do do do 8 & 10¢.

Heavy 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 bleached Shirtings;

Linen Shirtings;

Pillow-slip and Irish Linens;

Heavy plaid Cottons;

Heavy Cottonades;

Lawns; Organdies;

Black Challi and Alpaca;

Striped Mosambique;

Plain and twisted English Baregis;

Chambries;

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Hosiery and Gloves; Lace and embroidered Collars, and Laces of all Kinds.

A large and beautiful assortment of Glass and Queensware, cheap for cash.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED</

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF Spalding's Cephalic Pills, Will convince all who Suffer from HEADACHE, That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

At these Testimonials were unhesitatingly given by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige, Yours, respectfully, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., Jan. 18, 1861. H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861. Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please send inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860. H. C. Spalding: Sir—I wish to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 9, 1861. Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Constipation, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS,

For Burning and Lubricating.

FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.

At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. B. HASKIN, Agent, or A. G. HODGES, Treasurer, Kanawha C. C. M. Oil Manufacturing Co., Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotypes, which are truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860—w&twf.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supplying demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati. MOSELEY & CO. April 2, 1860—by.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. H. H.

lan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUINN keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING, For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year. April 2, 1855—tf.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860—w&twf.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street. N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles. September 19, 1860—w&twf.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of

Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell. dec21

COLORING. GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goggles, Moustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

CRANBERRIES. ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by [oct26] GRAY & TODD.

FOR RENT. THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall. ORLANDO BROWN. Dec. 14, 1859—tf.

HATS AND CAPS.

WE have just received another addition to our spring stock, and have now on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youth's HATS AND CAPS Ever brought to the city, embracing some entirely NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

SUCH AS THE Brown "Planter," The "Amazon," Brown "Stiff Brim," Claret "Stiff Brim," Gentlemen's Dress Hats, And an endless variety of other styles for men, youths, and boys.

Also, a full assortment of elegant styles of STRAW GOODS.

Having an extra large stock on hand, we are determined to close them out at prices lower than ever before offered in the city. Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves. KEENON & GIBBONS, Dealers in Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., 404-w&tw3t Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Ports. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 P. M. Train, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Nicholasville, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana. Jan 26 1860—tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS. THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS. THROUGH TO CANTO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Make care E. D. Norton, Louisville, Ky.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky. Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. D. NORTON, Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

ON and after Monday, Dec. 3, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:55 A. M., and 3:13 P. M. Trains going East at 9:20 A. M., and 5:25 P. M. The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50 P. M.

The Afternoon Train makes connection with Jeffersonville for the West and South.

The Nashville Train leaves Louisville at 7:45 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.,—making close connections for the South. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. Dec. 3, 1860—tf. Yeoman copy.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL, OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL, WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Gate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels for Grist or Saw Mills. A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c. Castings made at the shortest notice. W. H. GRAINGER, Agent. Louisville, Ky. January 17, 1860—tf.

A. STRAUS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND CHAIRS NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET, (BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS.) CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to. Feb. 15, 1860—ly.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yellowhenny, Kentucky River, Potomacy and Canal Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms. H. C. COAL AND LUMBER YARD is on the Kentucky River, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES. September 3, 1860—tf.

WINE, LIQUORS, &c., OF EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at

GRAY & TODD'S.

THE 1ST AND 2D VOLUMES OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

Sewed and bound with Muslin Backs and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at the same price as the volume at A. G. HODGES & CO. Aug. 10, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions are only a step away from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences.

Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eczema and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLITCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, STYRILITIS and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIAZED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent before named is pleased to furnish gratis by American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered action, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used.

Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly acknowledging its benefits, and declaring that the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the consumer have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AYER, JR., R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky., April 23, 1860—ly. General Agents.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Eczematous Diseases, and especially for the cure of disease of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't. GEO. FRANKLIN, Sec'y. [June 23 1860—ly.]

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

G. L. LIPPE, EMILY SCARCE, THOS. S. PAGE. Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

Joseph Terry, S. B. Seefield, Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parrent, Jethro D. Parrent, Wm. T. Reading, Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Read, Hugh Allen, Talbot Collins. FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. 1y

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices. A. G. GAINMACK. Feb 23 1861.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in Louisville. THOS. A. TREIBALDS. Feb 23 1861.

LESLIE COMBS.

Cincinnati and Kentucky River Pack-trail. Built expressly for the trade. GEO. STIVERS, Master. Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 P. M., for Frankfort and Munday's Landing, and for Woodford and Coggs' Landings on Thursdays, at 4 P. M.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort. nov19 1y

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

RETNA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000, ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72, And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000 Of Losses have been paid by the Retna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE RETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$431,520 83 Michigan, \$158,043 81 In Wis'a, 106,853 07 Indiana, 149,839 81 In Kent'y, 204,339 40 Illinois, 448,327 41 Missouri, 384,518 04 Tennessee, 97,549 21 Iowa & Min, 101,389 46 Kans. & Neb, 19,945 77 Penn. & Va, 31,595 82 Ark. & Ga., 23,945 09 Mississippi and Alabama, \$52,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation. Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the RETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. June 20, 1860.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

As experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Benefit and Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used.

Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe in the BEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY in the world in ALL cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE, yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face of the wrapper is signed by "J. C. AYER &